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ABSTRACT

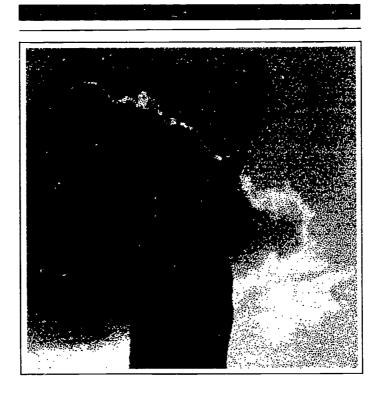
The goal of this training manual is to encourage citizenship training for individuals with developmental disabilities when such training is indicated. It is intended to be used by interdisciplinary teams and trainers throughout the service delivery system. The manual begins by outlining a philosophy of service delivery, listing some of the basic rights of developmentally disabled individuals, and presenting guidelines regarding types of training and the roles of individuals, service providers, families and legal representatives in the training process. Much of the manual is devoted to materials that are intended to guide trainers in presenting information over a broad range of citizenship topics. Each topic area addresses the responsibilities that accompany it. Issues within the following topic areas are addressed: safety, speech, religion, government, association, privacy, education, employment, personal possessions, self-management, legal, health, and community. A list of references and a resource guide also are included. (DB)

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CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS TRAINING MANUAL



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DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES DIVISION



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The purpose of this document is to encourage the development of citizenship training for individuals with developmental disabilities when such training is needed. This project has been a labor of love for all of us who share a vision of people with developmental disabilities taking their rightful place as full citizens in our country. We acknowledge that this material does not profess nor is it intended to be everything you ever wanted to know about citizenship. It is intended to be used by interdisciplinary teams and trainers throughout the service delivery system as a conceptual base for the development of citizenship training approaches for people with developmental disabilities. This material is a living document open to change, expansion, and redefinition. If this document proves helpful in empowering a person to exercise the rights and responsibilities we all share as citizens then this project will be a success.

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PHILOSOPHY OF SERVICE DELIVERY

People with developmental disabilities should be a part of and participate in the same valued experiences and life activities as do other citizens of Oklahoma. These valued experiences and life activities include:

• Home • Work • Friends • Family • School • Leisure

The purpose of the program is to assure these opportunities for people with developmental disabilities through varying levels of support and services provided in a manner which protects the person's dignity and enhances the person's capacity for self-determination. This will be achieved by using supports and services generally available to all members of the community, for example: medical care, transportation, education, work and access to leisure activities. It will be achieved by providing specialized supports and services such as accessible transportation, adaptive equipment and individually designed habilitative services.

This philosophy of services is based on fundamental values concerning all people. These values include the following:

- 1. Every person has dignity and worth as a human being.
- 2. Throughout life people should have opportunities to shape their personal futures through a variety of means including education, training, and environmental modifications.
- 3. People should have the opportunity to participate in decisions concerning all aspects of their lives.
- 4. People should live, work and play in natural settings, such as ordinary homes and work places, as appropriate to their stage of life.
- 5. Family and friends are our strongest advocates and social supports.
- 6. Adults should live in their own homes and have choices about where and with whom they live.
- 7. Children should live with families and are entitled to a free appropriate public education integrated within the home community.
- 8. Peoples' lives should be free of unnecessary intrusion.
- 9. People should live in nurturing, supportive environments, free of poverty, neglect or abuse.
- 10. People should live in good health.



These values provide a framework for the design and delivery of services to persons with developmental disabilities and their families. These values lead to a set of service principles which are applied for each person making application to and receiving services from the program.

Principles of the Developmental Disabilities Services Division of the Department of Human Services include the following:

- 1. Planning arises from a thorough recognition and understanding of a person's or family's needs including desires, capabilities, life stages, living situation and opportunities for greater independence in life activities.
- 2. People with developmental disabilities and their families, not the program, agency, or facility, are the center of the organization of services.
- 3. The service process must consider the whole person rather than addressing particular needs in isolation.
- 4. Services and programs are created to meet the unique needs of the individual.
- 5. Service delivery should enhance and strengthen existing supports rather than replace them.
- 6. Providing the supports to live independently or with families frees one to interact and participate in community life.

The department recognizes the need to expand and improve the control individuals exert over their lives in value-based, consumer driven systems. Increased opportunities for choice in Individualized Habilitation Plans (IHPs) reflect the beginning of the implementation of increased control by individuals served. Regulatory standards continue to move toward an emphasis on self-direction.



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CITIZENSHIP/RIGHTS

The goal of the following material is to provide strategies for use by interdisciplinary teams in developing citizenship and rights training.

One of the most important aspects of citizenship is communication which includes indicating choices, opinions and preferences. For some individuals citizenship training can be incorporated into habilitation goals that target as an outcome improved social interaction. Citizenship training does not necessarily require a separate formalized training course. Integration is the key.

Citizenship training means different things to and for different people. Citizenship can include abiding by cottage rules, speaking up for yourself, voting, social and employment activities, consumer affairs, paying taxes, consulting an attorney and many other activities. The range of rights which we enjoy as citizens of a free society is too broad and inclusive to list here. The rights of the person included in the Individualized Habilitation Plan training document reflect some of the basic rights and include:

- 1. The right of the person to information which helps that person (or the legal guardian) understand his or her rights. This includes the availability of resources or programs to assist non-English speaking persons, persons with hearing disabilities, persons with vision disabilities, etc.
- 2. The right to know the risks of a particular program or treatment, (e.g., a behavioral control, seizure medication or a particular behavior intervention strategy).
- 3. The right to refuse a treatment or program and to be provided with alternatives and the right to consider the effect this refusal may have.
- 4. The right to manage financial affairs and the opportunity to do so.
- 5. The right to be free from the threat of physical, verbal, sexual or psychological abuse or punishment.
- 6. The right to be free from unnecessary drugs and physical restraints.
- 7. The right to personal privacy and confidentiality. This includes the right to privacy for activities involving personal care and privacy during visits.
- 8. The right to be compensated for work.
- 9. The right to communicate, associate and meet privately with persons of one's choice and to send and receive unopened mail with the assistance to do so if needed.



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- 10. The right of access with privacy to make and receive telephone calls.
- 11. The right to participate in social, religious and community activities based on personal preference.
- 12. The right to own and use your personal possessions.
- 13. The right of a husband and wife to co-habitate.
- 14. All other rights as citizens of the United States including the right to file a complaint and the right to due process.

One way of looking at the habilitation process is to consider the Individualized Habilitation Plan as a citizenship plan. Using habilitation interventions effectively improves an individual's citizenship capacity. For some individuals, citizenship needs can be met by a focus on basic or prerequisite skills. For others a formalized, specific, citizenship/rights intervention may be needed. However, we must begin to look at Individual Habilitation Plans from a citizenship perspective in order to integrate citizenship/rights training with the total approach.

TRAINING ISSUES

Training in the area of citizenship/rights can be as diverse as needed and should be as creative as possible. When setting up training make use of existing resources such as civic organizations, consumer organizations, public officials, and the special skills and interests of agency staff. Opportunities for training that occur in the natural environment and on a day-to-day basis should be utilized. There may be activities targeted in current Individual Habilitation Plans for individuals which address citizenship issues and which could be indicated as such. Examples include habilitation objectives and service objectives. The fact that an individual has a guardian does not preclude the need for training.

Below are general guidelines regarding types of training and the roles of individuals, service providers, families and legal representatives in the training process.

Types of Training:

- 1. Formal—planned, organized training for individuals and groups based on Individualized Habilitation Plan objectives (individuals) or identified need areas (groups). Those may be one-time seminars/workshops or ongoing, regularly scheduled classes/training sessions.
- 2. Informal—involvement with individuals or groups on a day-to-day basis applying the concepts of citizenship within the context of routine activities: taking advantage of all opportunities to teach.



Role of Trainees/Trainers:

- 1. Individuals served—participate in formal and/or informal training with emphasion involvement in self-advocacy efforts.
- 2. Direct contact staff—reinforce the rights of individuals and develop an awareness of the need for citizenship training; provide informal training and are alert to activities/situations conducive to informal training; support self-advocacy.
- 3. Professional staff—reinforce the rights of individuals and develop an awareness of the need for citizenship training; provide formal and informal training; reinforce informal training and seek information to become better trainers (maintain skills); support self-advocacy.
- 4. Administrative staff—support the rights of individuals and develop an awareness of the need for citizenship training; reinforce/support formal and informal training; support self-advocacy.
- 5. Parents/Guardians/Advocates—understand and reinforce the rights of individuals and need for citizenship training; reinforce and support formal and informal training; exercise their roles in ensuring the rights of individuals; support self-advocacy.

APPROACH

The word "citizenship" is a very broad term. It includes not only an understanding of the legal and personal rights we enjoy as citizens but also places responsibilities on us as citizens to respect the rights of others, to obey established laws and to participate as members of communities.

The attached materials are intended to guide trainers in presenting information over a broad range of citizenship topics. Each topic area essentially addresses a right/privilege enjoyed by ail citizens with discussion of the responsibilities which accompany it. It should be stressed that the rights/privileges we enjoy as citizens are accompanied by a requirement to exercise them in a responsible, safe manner.

Use the attached information to facilitate discussion in both formal and informal training situations and feel free to add information or eliminate information based on individual need. Within each topic area, gear the presentation to fit the individual's abilities to comprehend and make use of the information.

For example: When discussing the right to be free from harm, one individual may learn to contact Adult Protective Services and lodge a formal complaint of alleged mistreatment, while another individual may have this need addressed by learning to communicate pain to staff or avoiding aggressive individuals.

BE CREATIVE!



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RIGHT

RESPONSIBILITY

TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS

- Right to communicate wants/needs
- Be reasonable
- Be independent when possible
- Basic communication
- Assertiveness training
- Making choices
- Adapted/Alternative communication systems

- Right to voice/write opinions
- Do not say things to deliberately hurt others
- Basic communication
- Assertiveness training
- Participation in selfadvocacy groups, other committees





TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS RESPONSIBILITY **RIGHT** Right to practice/refuse to practice a chosen religion • Visit various churches • Respect religious • Classes to explain various beliefs/practices of others • Respect the choice of others religious ceremonies/beliefs not to participate • Right to access community • Learn and follow the practices of the chosen religion churches appropriately

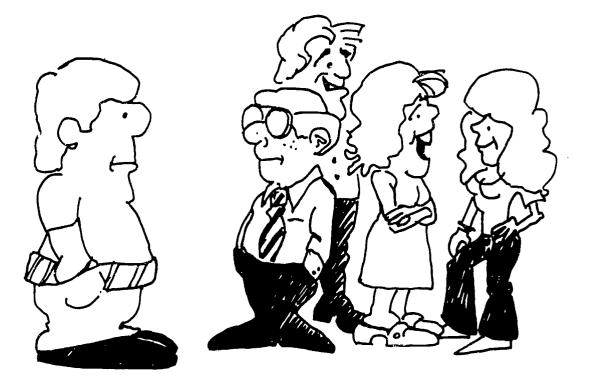


RIGHT RESPONSIBILITY TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS • Right to vote Register Communication • Right to a polling place and Vote Making choices procedure that is adapted to • Study the issues and can-• Academic classes such as vour disability didates to make an informed history, civics, etc. choice Current events • Right to communicate with · Be informed and discuss on- Communication legislators ly pertinent information • Current events . Right to run for office • Understand the duties of the Government classes office and be sure that you • Current events can carry it out Judicial process • Right to participate in city, • Consider the best incounty, state and federal terest/needs of the people government vou serve • Sarve on a jury if called • Respect the opinions of » Right to voice your opinion others about government practices · State only informed opinions • All the rights that are • Learn what those rights are • Learn local, state, federal guaranteed to all citizens by laws the Constitution and Bill of Rights • Understand that those rights apply to everyone—don't violate the rights of others



ASSOCIATIÓ, N

RIGHT	RESPONSIBILITY	TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS
• Right to choose friends/associates/roommates	 Behave in a socially appropriate manner Respect rights/opinions of friends Share responsibilities 	 Develop social skills Attend community leisure activities/organizations
Right to marry and live with spouse	Treat spouse with respectShare responsibilities	Sex educationMarriage preparation classesHousehold management
 Right to bear and raise children 	 Provide children with education/medical treatment/shelter/food/love 	Parenting classesSex education





P R	l V A	C Y
RIGHT	RESPONSIBILITY	TRAINING APPROACHES/AREA
Right to personal privacy Right to private visits with spouse Right to privacy during medical appointments, treatments Right to talk privately with others	 Respect the privacy of others Share pertinent information 	 Assertiveness training Sex education Making/keeping medical appointments
Right to open own mail and packages	Send response when appropriateShare pertinent information	Reading skillsWriting skills
Right to access telephone with privacy	 Do not abuse telephone use Do not make inappropriate calls Pay telephone bill 	• Telephone use skills
• Right to confidentiality of records	 Give consent for release of information Share pertinent information Maintain records 	 Giving informed consent Reading skills Writing skills Client record

RIGHT	RESPONSIBILITY	TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS
Right to an appropriate, in- tegrated education	 Attend class, complete assignments Pay tuition/bills Follow instructions/rules 	 Public Law 94-142 Test-taking skills Vocational-technical school College/University
 Right to participate in education program development 	 Attend meetings Actively participate, voice opinions Use advocate if needed 	IHP trainingPublic Law 94-192Assertiveness training



TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS RESPONSIBILITY **RIGHT** Communication • Develop useful work skills • Right to equal opportunity Complete job application Reading and writing · Keep interview appointment, Interview skills be polite and respectful, and Work skills dress appropriately • Personal hygiene/grooming • Be truthful in the applicaskills tion and interview Work skills • Pay taxes if applicable · Commensurate wages or • Perform work to best of • Proper behavior salary • Department of Labor ability • Ensure wages are correct standards • Display socially appropriate • Grievance procedures work behaviors Tax laws • Report to authorities when work is required without pay • Money management • Pay for benefits you request Right to work benefits: Employer if required -health insurance policies/procedures • Do not abuse leave -retirement benefits Do not abuse health -leave -opportunities for insurance continuing education at the same level as nonhandicapped employees

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PERSONAL POSSESSIONS

RIGHT	RESPONSIBILITY	TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS
Right to have personal possessions	 Make priority purchases first Maintain good care of possessions Careful use of credit cards Pay debts, make payments on time Stay within income level when purchasing Maintain records 	 Making purchases Money management Safekeeping possessions Reading skills Writing skills
 Right to own and dispose of property 	 Maintain good care Make payments on time Maintain records Pay taxes 	 Money management Reading skills Writing skills Applicable local, state, federal laws





SELF-MAN'AGEMENT

RIGHT	RESPONSIBILITY	TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS
• Right to manage own affairs	 Spend money wisely, pay bills/debts Use an advocate if needed Maintain care of self and home Make informed choices 	 Money management Making choices Assertiveness training Self-care skills Independent living skills
• Right to choose where to live	 Respect neighbor's rights Keep residence in good repair Know local laws 	 Independent living skills Environmental maintenance





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RIGHT

RESPONSIBILITY

TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS

- Right to fair legal treatment
- Right to legal representation
- Freedom from discrimination based on race, sex, origin, handicapping condition
- Contact an attorney
- Pay fees
- Have a legitimate complaint
- Obey laws, accept legal consequences
- State grievances thoroughly and accurately
- Communication
- Judicial process
- Grievance process
- Local, state, federal laws
- Rights training
- Assertiveness training
- Legal Aid
- Guardianship Law





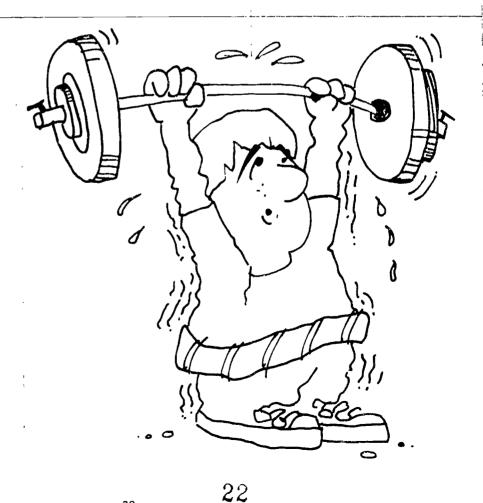
RIGHT

RESPONSIBILITY

TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS

- Right to good health
- Keep doctor appointments
- Follow treatment instructions
- Pay bills, premiums
- · Ask questions about treatment, know risks/benefits/options
- Get second opinion
- Use an advocate if needed
- Give legal, informed consent
- Maintain a healthy diet
- Fremise
- Make burial plan, Will
- If you refuse treatment, don't blame the doctor for the consequences

- Communication
- Making appointments
- Assertiveness training
- Nutrition classes
- Body mechanics



RIGHT	RESPONSIBILITY	TRAINING APPROACHES/AREAS
Right to access the community	 Do not invade privacy of others Display appropriate social behavior Follow traffic regulations Demonstrate community safety 	 Communication Community awareness (stores, utilities, transporta tion, public assistance, leisure, etc) Safety issues Social skills
Right to freedom of movement	 Respect environment—don't litter, destroy property Obey local regulations (garbage, yard maintenance, taxes, etc.) Participate in local community organizations—charities, fundraising, etc. 	 Reading skills Writing skills Mobility Driving skills



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Abramson, Autonomy v. Paternalistic Beneficence. Social Casework 101 (Feb. 1989).

Turnball ed. AAMR Consent Handbook (1977).

Standards for Services for People with Developmental Disabilities. The Accreditation Council on Services for People with Developmental Disabilities (1987 and 1990).

Hines. Don't Get Mad: Get Powerful! A Manual for Building Advocacy Skills (1987).

Self-Determination, National Conference on Self-Determination (1989).

Individual Habilitation Plan Manual, Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Developmental Disabilities Services Division (1989).



R E S O U R C E G U I D E

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.:

Your Rights—Rights for People with Developmental Disabilities—Oklahoma DHS Pub. No. 90-18
Protective Services for People with Developmental Disabilities—Oklahoma DHS Pub. No. 91-10
Citizenship in the World
Citizenship in the Nation
Citizenship in the Community
Handicap Awareness
Don't Get Mad: Get Powerful!—A Manual for Building Advocacy Skills (1987) Hines
Self-Determination, National Conference on Self-Determination (1989)
Learning About Voting and How Government Works—A Voter Education Handbook—People First of Washington
Student's Guide to Federal Income Tax-Internal Revenue Service, Pub. No. 4
SSI-Supplemental Security Income-Social Security Administration, Pub. No. 05-11000
Information on Public Law 94-142—Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975
Problem-Solving Workbook—People First of Tennessee Inc.
Individual Habilitation Plan Manual—Developmental Disabilities Services Division, Version 2.2 (1989)
Guardianship of Adults-Participant Guide. Developmental Disabilities Services Division
Understanding Taxes—a presentation by the Internal Revenue Service, 1-800-829-1040
Oklahoma Driver's Education Manual-Department of Public Safety



RESOURCE GUIDE

AGENCIES/PEOPLE:

Pro-Oklahoma (Parents Reaching Out in Oklahoma) 1917 S. Harvard Ave, Oklahoma City, OK 73128 • (405)681-9710 • 1-800-PL94-142

OASIS Information Service for Handicapped Children (405)271-6302

Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Developmental Disabilities Services Division Judy Leitner, Community Relations (405)521-4982 Michaela Bishop and Paul Rowe. Technical Assistance (405)521-6258

Oklahoma People First Michelle Hoffman—Self-Advocacy Coordinator (918)582-8272

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE AREAS:

Community telephone directories U.S. Postal Service Local Police Department Local Fire Department Local adult education classes Legal Aid Attorneys

Health Department Churches Legislators/Senators College professors Vo-Techs Libraries





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